

L A Y

16. To deposit any thing.
The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest,
for herself, where she may lay her young. *Psal. lxxxiv. 3.*
17. To exclude eggs.
After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she *lays*. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 120.*
18. To apply with violence.
Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it. *Ezek. iv. 2.*
Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul. *Phillips.*
19. To apply nearly.
She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Proo. xxxi. 19.*
It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to his heart. *Ecc. vii. 2.*
The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*
He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*
20. To apply nearly.
Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isa. v. 8.*
21. To put in any state.
Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow; we're but stubborn clay. *Donne.*
If the sinus lie distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
The wars for some years have laid whole countries waste. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 193.*
22. To scheme; to contrive.
Every breast she did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-eyed dame. *Chapman.*
Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*
Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbut.*
23. To charge as a payment.
A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge.
Preoccupied with what
You rather must do, that what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consul.
Lay the fault on us. *Shakespeare.*
How shall this bloody deed be answered?
It will be *laid* to us, whole providence
Should have kept forth, restrain'd, and out of haunt.
This mad young man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shaksf.*
Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job xxiv. 12.*
Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*
The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*
They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden's Rencis.*
You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*
They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*
There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*
25. To impose; to enjoin.
The weariest and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise. *Shaksf. Meaf. for Meaf.*
To what we fear of death. *Shaksf. Meaf. for Meaf.*
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer; neither shalt thou *lay* upon him usury. *Exod. xx. 25.*
The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you, upon all the land. *Deut. xi. 25.*
It seem'd good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts xv. 28.*
Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*
A prince who never disobey'd,
Nor when the most severe commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*
You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays* upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam, but a punishment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

L A Y

- Neglect the rules each verbal critic *lays*,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
26. To exhibit; to offer.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime *laid* against him. *Asu. xxv. 16.*
Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer an indefinite charge. *Francis Atterbury.*
27. To throw by violence.
He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city
he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa. xvi. 5.*
Brave Ceneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Ceneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden's En.*
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*
28. To place in comparison.
Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous
thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*
29. To *LAY apart*. To reject; to put away.
Lay apart all filthiness. *James i. 21.*
30. To *LAY aside*. To put away; not to retain.
Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us. *Heb. xii. 1.*
Amaze us not with that majestic frown,
But *lay aside* the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*
Rofcommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Stagwite, and Horace, *laid aside*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville.*
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been *laid aside* out of sight. *Locke.*
31. To *LAY away*. To put from one; not to keep.
Queen Esther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish. *Esther xiv. 2.*
32. To *LAY before*. To expose to view; to shew; to display.
I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a prospect of your labours. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*
That treaty hath been *laid before* the house of commons.
Swift's Preface to Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.
Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation before him. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 46.*
33. To *LAY by*. To reserve for some future time.
Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*
34. To *LAY by*. To put from one; to dismiss.
Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
She went away, and *laid by* her veil. *Gen. xxxviii. 19.*
Did they not swear to live and die
With Essex, and straight *laid him by*. *Hudibras.*
For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*
Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty by,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*
Then he *lays by* the publick care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*
The Tuscan king,
Laid by the lance, and took him to the slings. *Dryden.*
Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*,
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden's Jernail.*
My zeal for you must *lay* the father by,
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*
Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you softly by;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryden.*
Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons by,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden.*
When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not presently to *lay by* the severity of their brows, but restore their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*
35. To *LAY down*. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.
I *lay down* my life for the sheep. *John x. 15.*
For her, my Lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, Sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

L A Y

36. To *LAY down*. To quit; to resign.
The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more. *Spens. Ireland.*
Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the sword and spear. *Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.*
The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has *laid* it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
37. To *LAY down*. To commit to repose.
I will *lay me down* in peace and sleep. *Psal. xlviii.*
And they *lay themselves down* upon cloaths *laid* to pledge, *Amos ii. 8.*
We *lay us down*, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up the senses. *Glauville's Scep.*
Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hannus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay me down*. *Dryden's Virg.*
38. To *LAY down*. To advance as a proposition.
I have *laid down*, in some measure, the description of the old known world. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
Kircher *lays it down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge and worship one supreme deity. *Stillington on Rom. Idolatry.*
I must *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unfinning obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
Plato *lays it down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison's Spect.*
From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that I had a mind the world should think there had been occasion given by some late abuses among men of that calling. *Swift.*
39. To *LAY far*. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices.
He embarked himself at Marseilles, after a long and dangerous journey, being not without the knowledge of Solymnan hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*
40. To *LAY forth*. To diffuse; to expatiate.
O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays himself forth* upon the gratefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*
41. To *LAY forth*. To place when dead in a decent posture.
Embalme me,
Then *lay me forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*
42. To *LAY hold of*. To seize; to catch.
Then shall his father and his mother *lay hold* on him, and bring him out.
Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully *laid hold of*. *Locke.*
43. To *LAY in*. To store; to treasure.
Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common flock; and *laid in*, and stored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon's Essays.*
An equal flock of wit and valour
He *laid in*, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras, p. i.*
They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryd.*
Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should labour at those accomplishments which may set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely provisions for manhood and old age. *Addison's Guardian.*
44. To *LAY on*. To apply with violence.
We make no excuses for the oblation: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*
45. To *LAY open*. To shew; to expose.
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthly gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The fold meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakespeare.*
A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Prov. xii. 16.*
46. To *LAY over*. To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially.
Wo unto him that faith to the wood, awake; to the dumb stone, arise; it shall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Hab. ii. 19.*
47. To *LAY out*. To expend.
Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay out* all. *Milton.*
Tycho Brahe *laid out*, besides his time and industry, much greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*
The blood and treasure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*
If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the best *laid out*. *Locke.*
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And *laid out* all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

L A Y

- My father never at a time like this
Would *lay out* his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*
A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*
When a man spends his whole life among the stars and planets, or *lays out* a twelve-month on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; she has touch'd it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*
48. To *LAY out*. To display; to discover.
He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*
49. To *LAY out*. To dispose; to plan.
The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Obsser.*
50. To *LAY out*. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.
No selfish man will be concerned to *lay out* himself for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*
51. To *LAY to*. To charge upon.
When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkindness unto him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Stdney.*
52. To *LAY to*. To apply with vigour.
We should now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*
53. To *LAY to*. To harass; to attack.
The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the English station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Baffa Multapha. *Knolles.*
Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid to* fore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*
54. To *LAY together*. To collect; to bring into one view.
If we *lay all these things together*, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South's Sermons.*
Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and *laying matters rightly together*. *L'Estr.*
My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject *laid together* in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 96.*
One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*
55. To *LAY under*. To subject to.
A Roman soul is bent on higher views,
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And *lay it under* the restraint of laws. *Addison's Cato.*
56. To *LAY up*. To confine.
In the East-Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that disease. *Temple.*
57. To *LAY up*. To store; to treasure.
St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* somewhat by him upon the Sunday, and to reserve it in store, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 13.*
Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them up for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*
That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exod. xvi. 23.*
The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treasure in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay out* all. *Milton.*
The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid up* in several granaries. *Temple.*
I will *lay up* your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryd.*
This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*
What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all.
To *lay* this harvest up, and hoard with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*
58. To *LAY upon*. To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. Obsolete.
All the people *laid* so earnestly upon him to take that war in